

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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## OUR DIRECT TAX.

The Resolution Providing for the Payment to West Virginia

RECONSIDERED IN THE SENATE.

Violent Opposition from Virginia Senators--Mr. Faulkner's Reply.

THE SILVER ISSUE IS MADE UP

And the Bland Free Coinage Bill to be Reported to the House.

IN THE SENATE IT IS OTHERWISE.

The Free Silver Bill Reported Adversely by the Senate Committee. Two Distinguished Democrats, Carlisle and McPherson, Vote with the Majority of the Republicans on the Side of Honest Money--Their Change of Heart Since the Last Congress--The Question Promises to be an Embarrassing One to the Democratic Party--Other Washington News.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—The reconsideration of Senator Faulkner's direct tax resolution was begun in the senate this afternoon, and it was vigorously attacked by the two Virginia senators. A motion was made by Senator Daniel to refer the resolution to the committee on the judiciary and directed much of his speech to the claims committee which had reported the resolution. He contended that investigation might show that West Virginia had never paid one dime into the United States treasury of the \$153,000 she sought to secure by means of the resolution under consideration.

By unanimous consent Senator Faulkner was given time in which to make a reply. He maintained that the committee on claims was the only one to which the resolution could be properly referred. He had made it a special object in preparing his report to eliminate from it all question of the debt existing between the two states, and the amount, if any, for which West Virginia was liable, as in his judgment and that of the committee, and also of the attorney general, this was a matter entirely extraneous to the question at issue. He then referred to the statement of Senator Daniel that it might turn out that not one dime of the \$153,000 had ever been paid into the treasury of the United States from the treasury of West Virginia. Senator Faulkner cited the fact that when some \$450,000 was allowed by the government to West Virginia as reimbursement for money spent in equipping and paying United States forces during the late war, the amount due from the state under the direct tax was withheld and the balance only paid over to the state of West Virginia. In this connection he inquired, satirically, of the senator from Virginia if it was necessary that the \$153,000 should be handled in a physical sense by the treasury and the state of West Virginia and by the treasury again before it could be said that it was paid from the treasury of West Virginia into the treasury of the United States. Before concluding his remarks Senator Faulkner yielded to a motion to go into executive session, and will conclude his reply to-morrow.

## FREE SILVER KNOCKED OUT

In the Senate Finance Committee--Two Distinguished Democrats Come Over to Honest Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—The free coinage silver bill and several radical Alliance propositions and other measures looking to an extension of the circulation were summarily defeated in the senate finance committee to-day. The free coinage bill was not discussed at great length, and when it came to a vote reporting the bill to the senate adversely it was at once apparent that there had been some change in the views of certain senators since the last Congress. The vote stood 5 to 4 in favor of the adverse report. The four votes in favor of free coinage were cast by Senator Jones (Republican), Vance, Voorhees and Harrison (Democrats). Senators Carlisle and McPherson (Democrats) went over to the majority and voted for the adverse report, as did Senator Allison and all of the Republicans of the committee except Senator Jones.

Although adversely reported, the bill was placed on the calendar of the senate where it can be reached in deference to its friends, and it is understood that Senator Stewart will insist on calling it up in the senate at an early day. The Peffer bill proposing to loan government funds to the farmers of Indiana, did not receive a single favorable vote.

## THE SILVER ISSUE

Defined at Last on the House Side--A Free Coinage Bill to be Reported to-day--The Party Split on It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—The silver issue of the Fifty-second Congress has been defined and the Bland free coinage bill is to be ordered favorably reported by the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, to-morrow morning. This has been formally decided upon by the free coinage members of the committee and as the result of the serious conferences of the free coinage men, which closed to-day, it has been determined that not only shall the Bland bill be to-morrow ordered favorably reported, but that speedy consideration of this measure shall be forced in the house.

Chairman Bland has been to-day framing the favorable report which is to accompany his bill and hopes to have it completed in time to admit of the bill and report being presented to the house to-morrow and at once placed upon the calendar. The free coinage men claim to-night that the 332 members of the house will have 200 votes in favor of the Bland bill. Ten or eleven of these will be Republicans

and the remainder Democrats. Of the opponents to free coinage about forty will come from the Democratic side.

"The bill introduced by me, and which the majority of the committee will to-morrow order to be favorably reported," said Chairman Bland to the Associated Press to-night, "is different from all other bills introduced in one particular. It contemplates the converting of all our silver money, silver certificates and treasury notes issued on bullion and gold certificates issued on gold into coin notes, redeemable in coin, thus converting our paper into bi-metal paper instead of keeping up the distinction between gold and silver in our paper issues. This 'conforms to the idea of coining both metals on an equality, gold and silver free. The coin notes are redeemable in coin, and of course in whatever coin it may be convenient for the government to redeem them in. The depositors of gold and silver bullion have the privilege of waiting until their bullion is coined, and having the coin returned to them, or they may deposit the bullion and receive coin notes at the coin value of the bullion deposited. The bullion then becomes the property of the government and is coined as fast as may be necessary for the redemption of any notes presented for redemption. It obviates the expense of coining all the bullion at the time it is deposited.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Resolutions to Investigate the Two Defunct Philadelphia Banks--Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—After the approval of the journal and the reference of several unimportant communications, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, from the committee on rules, reported back the Mutchler resolution, directing the committee on banking and currency to make an inquiry as to the failure of the Keystone and Spring Garden Banks of Philadelphia. Mr. O'Neill, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to include the failure of the Maverick National Bank, of Boston. Agreed to.

Mr. Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, thought that Congress owed it to the people to make an investigation into the manner in which the affairs of national banks were conducted, and if it were found that that the power of the government was not sufficient, the national banking laws should be amended.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, favored the resolution, but called attention to the fact that the affairs of the Keystone and Spring Garden banks had been three times investigated; once by a committee appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania; once by a committee appointed by the citizens of Philadelphia, and once by a committee appointed by the council of Philadelphia. The resolution was amended was adopted. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, offered a resolution directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the right of the secretary of the treasury to employ the \$100,000,000 gold reserve for current expenditures. Referred.

Mr. Powers, of Vermont, called up and the house passed the bill introduced by Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, placing the secretary of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

The house then resolved into committee of the whole on the military academy appropriation bill.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, said that every man on the Democratic side had joined in a chorus of denunciation of the appropriations made by the billion dollar Congress. And yet the first appropriation bill to come from a Democratic committee was \$64,000 more than the similar bill passed by the Fifty-first Congress. The question for the Democrats was whether they would keep their pledge of economy or would approve of this bill, which added \$64,000 to the burdens of the tax payers of the country.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, and Mr. Sayres, of Texas, opposed many of the provisions of the bill as being extravagant.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, defended the appropriations made by the last Congress, characterizing the charges of extravagance as mere clap trap.

The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

## IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Adverse report was made by Mr. Morrill from the Finance Committee on the following bills: To provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion (Mr. Stewart's).

Mr. Squire reported back the Senate bill appropriating \$300,000 for a monument and statue to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on the ground belonging to the government in Washington, D. C. Calendar.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and it was, with copies of correspondence, referred to the committee on finance.

## THE WEST VIRGINIA CASE.

The joint resolution for payment to the state of West Virginia of her proportion of the direct income tax was taken up on motion of Mr. Faulkner.

Mr. Daniel moved its reference to the judiciary committee and argued that was the proper disposition to be made of the question, which involved the responsibility of the state of West Virginia for her share of the debt of the state of Virginia to the government of the United States.

Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the committee on claims, from which the joint resolution had been reported, stated that the joint resolution did not undertake directly or indirectly to interfere with that question. It ignored it and left the question as to the relations growing out of the separation of West Virginia from old Virginia to be settled between the two states.

Without disposing of the subject a short executive session was held, and then, at 3 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Harris, the business of the senate was suspended in order that fitting tribute might be paid to the memory of Leonidas C. Hoek, late representative from the state of Tennessee.

Remarks in eulogy of the deceased member were made by Messrs. Harris, Sherman, Cullom, Higgins and Davis. The usual resolutions of condolence and respect were adopted, and then the senate, as a further mark of respect, adjourned till to-morrow.

## Contract Granted.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—The secretary of the treasury has awarded a contract for furnishing a new boiler for the United States light tender Grace Darling to Chas. Ward, of Charleston, West Virginia, at \$3,000.

## DEMOCRATIC CRISIS.

To Nominate Hill or Cleveland Would Mean Disaster.

THE BITTER WAR IN NEW YORK

Between the Factions will Wreck the Party--Senator Vest Writes a Letter in Which he Discusses the Situation with Great Frankness--Cleveland, he says, Ought to be Nominated, but He Cannot Get New York's Delegation--A Western Man or Governor Flower the Only Hope.

DENVER, COL., Feb. 9.—The eloquence and logic of western Democracy gushed forth in an ample and brilliant tide at the banquet tendered by the Graystone Club in honor of Samuel J. Tilden's birthday.

Never in the history of Colorado was there a more resplendent scene than was witnessed by the tremendous crowd at the Broadway theater to-night.

President McKinley delivered the address of welcome for the Graystone club. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

The event of the evening was the reply to "The Democracy in 1892" by Hon. Horace Boies, governor of Iowa. When Governor Boies arose to speak he was greeted with deafening cheers, and it was some time before he could proceed. During Governor Boies' speech he was frequently cheered, and at its conclusion the applause was immense. Gov. Crittenden's reply to the toast "Missouri ever faithful" created a marked impression. He declared himself a Cleveland man.

A letter was read from United States Senator Geo. G. Vest, which caused quite a stir. It was as follows: "There has recently appeared a statement that I favored Governor Hill, and without any disposition to thrust my opinion upon the public as to matters not within the immediate sphere of my official duties, justice to the Democratic party and myself demands a frank expression of my views.

"In private conversation I have often said, and now state publicly, that I have never sympathized with those who have denounced David B. Hill as a traitor, and who have been unable to see any good in his character or achievements. He has my unqualified admiration and gratitude for much that he has done, and especially for his splendid services in defeating the attempt of the Republicans to steal the New York legislature.

"I have also said that recent events had satisfied me that Cleveland could not carry the New York delegation to the next Democratic national convention and that Hill could do with it as he pleased. From this has originated the report to which I have alluded.

"I have never wavered in my earnest desire for the election of Mr. Cleveland, although recent events have satisfied me that the chances for his nomination are greatly diminished. When in New York last fall during the state canvass I was impressed by what I saw and heard that the Tammany leaders would abandon their opposition to Cleveland and would support him for the Presidential nomination. That impression has been entirely removed by the speakership contest, in which the determination of the Tammany and other eastern Democratic managers was fully developed to defeat Mr. Cleveland at all hazards. I should be wanting in candor if I did not state that one fact was developed by this contest above all others, and that was the fixed and unalterable design in certain quarters to strike down all hope or prospect of Mr. Cleveland's nomination. The personality of Mills and Crisp had little to do with the result.

"Every intelligent man knew that the issue on which we had won many states in the recent campaign, and upon which we must win in the future, was tariff reform. Grover Cleveland had risked his public career on this issue and made success possible and Roger Q. Mills stood before the country as its leading defender and exponent in the house of representatives. The same reasons which caused me so earnestly to hope that Mills would be elected speaker, leads me to support Mr. Cleveland, for I believe that any retreat from the advanced position of the party on tariff reform, and any cessation of an aggressive war upon the McKinley act will result in overwhelming disaster. My support of Mr. Cleveland is simply because of his representative character as the foremost exponent of tariff reform."

In conclusion the letter says: "The nomination of Cleveland seems to me the just and logical result of present political conditions, but the life of the Democratic party depends on the fortunes of no one man.

"The managers and tacticians, of whom I am not one, have determined that he shall not be nominated, and I know enough of them and of conventions to be certain that they will achieve their purpose.

"Recent events place beyond question the fact that Governor Hill will secure the entire New York delegation to the Democratic convention. New York is necessary to success in the Presidential election, and nothing could be more disastrous than the nomination of him over Cleveland, followed by a bitter factional fight in the Empire state and widespread discontent among Democrats throughout the country.

"If the nominee is to come from New York, then Roswell P. Flower is beyond question our strongest candidate. He has been elected governor by 50,000 plurality; has the confidence of both factions, and is a safe, reliable and popular Democrat. If the controlling element of the New York Democracy persists in forcing Governor Hill upon the party, and will accept no other conclusion, it seems to me our candidate should come from the west. In that event my personal preference would be for that tried and faithful Democrat, William R. Morrison, of Illinois, but Palmer, Carlisle, Gray or Boies can command the full Democratic vote."

Grover Cleveland sent a letter of regret at being unable to be present. It was in part as follows:

"This is a most excellent and appropriate time to recall the virtues and attributes of Samuel J. Tilden, the latest great leader of the Democracy of the land. In these days of our party many remember with extreme profit his pure patriotism, his ambition, permeated

with a desire of the welfare of his fellow countrymen, his splendid organizing ability, stimulated by his love of country, untainted with ignoble motives; his unyielding resistance to all that was undemocratic and unsafe and his stubborn insistence upon everything which had the clear sanction of party principles."

## VICTIMS OF THE FIRE.

The Work of Recovering the Bodies from the New York Hotel Ruins.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—At 2 o'clock this morning when the workmen had been digging for six hours in the ruins of the Hotel Royal without finding a body there was not a corporal's guard of spectators. They flocked to the scene of the fire after the theatres and remained until about 2 o'clock, when they left. The men worked hard in the rotunda, where a foot was discovered, but unearthed nothing more than a diapiated grand piano, which had crashed down from the second floor.

At 3 o'clock the entire force was put to work in the cellar, under which was the dining room, and near the elevator shaft and staircase. An hour and a quarter later (4:15) body No. 13 was unearthed. It was that of a woman with dark hair, badly burned and utterly devoid of clothing or jewelry by which identification would be possible.

At 4:30 a. m. the body of a man minus both legs and one arm, with the hair burned off and the face scorched beyond recognition, was taken out from the same place and put in coffin No. 14.

At 5 a. m. a body was found which may be identified. It was that of an extremely well formed woman with a red and black plaid shawl on her shoulders and a scapular about her neck. Her arms were burned to a crisp, the legs being in a similar condition, and the face and neck were badly scorched. The body was put in box No. 15.

It took about half an hour from the time No. 16 was discovered to remove the heavy timbers, but the body was finally taken out at 5:15 a. m. It was that of a woman badly charred, and entirely naked, with hands missing and legs below the knees gone. The head was small and the features, as near as could be gauged, were regular and handsome.

The workmen were kept at the center of the building until 8 o'clock, when a change of force was made and the fresh day men put on the side entrance of Fortieth street. It is expected that the bulk of the bodies will be found here and at the foot of the elevator shaft, for in passing through both of these places a distinct odor of burnt and decomposing flesh manifested itself. At 5:30 o'clock a crowd of spectators began to re-assemble and kept increasing until 7:30.

The laborers began work this morning on the second floor of the elevator shaft, where it is expected many bodies will be found. They had not been at work long before they were ordered to stop by Chief Giouguet, who thought the standing walls were dangerous.

Under his orders the men were put to work to tear down these walls, as well as that between the cafe and office. One body was identified early this morning. It was the body No. 6, which was found yesterday in a room on the fifth floor of the hotel. It was identified as that of Miss Sarah Blake, Sheltonville, Mass. Body No. 1 has been identified as that of Mrs. J. Cohen, thirty-three years of age, of Toronto, Canada, and body No. 4 as that of Louis Levi, of London, Ontario. Mr. Levi and Mrs. Cohen came to this city together from Canada.

At 1:55 o'clock this afternoon was found the badly burned, unrecognizable body of a woman with a shawl wrapped about her head.

## THE MEMPHIS FIRE.

The Loss Will Exceed Four Up to One Million Dollars.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 9.—Twenty-eight insurance men representing foreign companies are busy this morning compiling their losses by last night's conflagration. The total loss by the fire, so far as known at present, is at least \$920,000, and a number of small losses yet to be reported will make the loss read \$1,000,000. Of the insurance on buildings totally destroyed, \$848,000 is in foreign and \$55,000 in local companies. It will be some time before the individual losses will be known, as nearly every sufferer has lost all papers and books.

## Burned in a Mine.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., Feb. 9.—An explosion of gas in No. 6 heading of the West Fairmont shaft yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, seriously burned Pat. Casey and Harry Hall. They will recover. Dr. A. G. Reger attended their wounds.

## Opera House Burned.

WILBUR, N. H., Feb. 9.—The Wilbur Opera House burned last night. The loss is \$50,000.

## CROOKED ALLIANCE MEN.

Leaders Who are Betraying Their Party Into the Hands of the Trust.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The Inter-Ocean publishes to-morrow a two-column exposé of a scheme whereby the National Cordage trust, through connivance with a number of leading Alliance officials, is attempting to get control of not only all the present Alliance stores in the country, but 4,000 additional ones, the trust proposes starting. Statements are made by D. M. Fuller, state business agent for the Alliance in Illinois, E. E. Whipple, of the Whipple Harrow company, St. Johns, Mich., and Wm. Deering & Sons, Chicago, that place certain prominent Alliance leaders in a compromising position.

The part of the scheme that has appealed so powerfully to the Alliance agents is the commission of one-half of one per cent allowed to each state agent for all the goods sold in his territory. It is claimed that the National Union Company are preparing to capture the St. Louis conference on the 22d and get an endorsement.

## The Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—The cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members, but was of short duration. The Bering Sea question was considered briefly, but no action was taken.

## Steamship News.

New York, Feb. 9.—Arrived—steamers La Normandie, Havre; Bohemia, Hamburg.

## THE MINE WORKERS.

The Annual Convention in Session at Columbus, Ohio.

ORGANIZATION IN THREE STATES,

Including West Virginia, Very Much Desired by the Order--The President's Annual Address--Three Strikes During the Past Year were Notable Failures, and Never Should Have Taken Place--They Cost Twenty Thousand Dollars and Seven Thousand Members.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 9.—The United Mine Workers of America convened in annual session to-day with 100 delegates present and President John B. Rao in the chair. The committee on resolutions consists of Fred Dilleher, Ohio; Dan Lennon, Pennsylvania; S. M. Jackson, Ohio; Wm. Van Horn, Indiana; James E. Hall, West Virginia; Joseph Williams, Pennsylvania; and John Jasper, Illinois. Gov. McKinley delivered an address of welcome, in which he spoke of the importance of the mining industry, congratulated the miners and wished them prosperity.

President Rao delivered the annual address. He referred to the fact that only about one-sixth of the total number of miners were organized. The question of the hour is to bring the unorganized states, Illinois, Maryland and West Virginia, into line. He said they had not yet reached the point when strikes were unnecessary. Their experience tends to prove the statement that "combined capital, when it is to its interest to do so, can defeat any labor organization in the world."

During the year there have been four notable strikes, being notable because they should never have taken place, and because all were failures. The strikes were the Pennsylvania coke strike, the Iowa strike and the Pittsburgh strike. They demonstrate the hopelessness of sectional strikes.

The President favored the passing of a gross weight law in Ohio. He said the present year could see the system of weighing all coal before screening generally adopted.

He spoke on the eight-hour day, and said when they were in position to enforce it they will have no trouble in getting it. The report of the secretary and treasurer, P. McBride, showed receipts \$70,025; expenditures \$68,430; balance on hand January 31, \$6,595. The secretary, in speaking of the several ill-advised strikes, said they had cost the organization \$20,000, and lost it 7,000 members.

## THE NEW BOARD

Of Penitentiary Managers Named by Governor McKinley, of Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 9.—Governor McKinley has appointed the following members of the board of penitentiary managers: Julius J. Whiting, of Stark county, for the term ending March 31, 1892, vice W. Watkins, of Marion county; Wells W. Miller, of Erie county, for the term ending 1892, vice M. Stanton, of Scioto county; George A. Hay, of Coshocton county, for the term ending 1893, vice F. J. Steer, of Franklin county; William Reed, of Ross county, for the term ending 1894, vice F. F. Remple, of Hocking county. All of the above appointments were confirmed. There yet remains one place on the board to be filled.

## A MISSION OF MERCY.

The Steamship That Will Carry Food to the Starving Russians.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 9.—The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Missouri will sail from New York on March 12 on a mission of mercy to Liban on the Baltic sea in Northern Russia. It was offered to-day to carry the 2,000 tons of food which have been collected for the famine stricken peasants of Russia.

## JOHN JAY KNOX DEAD.

He Dies in New York of Pneumonia after a brief illness.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—John Jay Knox died this afternoon at half past two o'clock, of pneumonia after a brief illness.

John J. Knox was born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, N. Y., March 19, 1828; graduated at Hamilton college in 1849; from that year until 1862 he was a private banker or an officer of a bank. In 1867 he was appointed deputy comptroller of the currency. He had charge of the mint coinage correspondence of the treasury department, and in 1870 his report on the mint service, together with a codification of the mint and coinage laws of the United States, with many amendments, was submitted to Congress by the secretary of the treasury. The bill which he proposed was subsequently passed, with a few modifications, and is known as "the coinage act of 1873." He was comptroller of the currency during President Grant's second term, since which time he has been prominent in banking affairs and has taken high rank as an authority on finance.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

A United States revenue inspector has found 2,500 speak-cases in western Pennsylvania where liquor is sold without government license. In one section in the Monongahela Valley, where there are but two licenses, he found delivered daily 300 barrels of beer, 25 barrels of whisky and 20 cases of wine.

Mrs. Frederick Wehr's husband, at New Castle, Pa., got drunk and froze to death, and she has brought suit for \$10,000 against A. M. Marshall, druggist, who sold him the whisky.

An epidemic of grip is reported at Burgettstown and Washington, Pa. There are 800 cases in the latter place.

General McClelland's body arrived in Pittsburgh last night. It will be buried to-day with military honors.

The house committee on rules yesterday decided there should be an investigation of the pension office.

It is expected that the Democratic legislature of Nebraska will Michiganize that state.

A resolution has been introduced in Congress to adjourn May 31.

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Assembles and the Queen's Speech is Read. A Brief Document.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Parliament re-assembled to-day. The Queen's speech opening the session was read by the royal commissioner. Her majesty said: "My Lords and Gentlemen—I am persuaded that you have deeply participated in the terrible sorrow which has afflicted me and my family at the loss, at a moment when his prospects in life appeared happiest, of my dearly beloved grandson, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale. It has been a solace to us in our grief to have received from all classes and conditions of our subjects in all parts of the empire, as well as in all foreign countries, most touching assurances of their sympathy under this grievous affliction and expressions of their affectionate regard and appreciation for the dear young prince whom they have lost by this great calamity."

## FOREIGN RELATIONS.

My relations with foreign powers continue friendly. I have lost, in the Viceroy of Egypt, one whose wise government had in the space of a few years largely contributed to restore prosperity and peace to that country. I have entire confidence that the same sagacious policy will be followed by his son. An agreement has been concluded with the United States defining the mode by which the disputes regarding the seal fisheries in Bering sea will be referred to arbitration.

Zanzibar has been established a free port with my concurrence. I hope that this measure will conduce both to the development of the sultan's dominions and the promotion of British commerce.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been prepared with due regard to economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen—Proposals will be laid before you applying to Ireland the general principles of local government, which have already been adopted in Great Britain. I trust it will be possible for you to consider provisions as to English local government, which, for want of time, it was necessary to omit from the former bill.

## IRISH MEMBERS MEET.

Prior to the opening of the house of commons the McCarthyite section of the Irish parliamentary party met in committee room No. 15, a room destined to become historical in the annals of that party, for here it was that Mr. Parnell was deposed from his leadership by the majority of the Irish party. Mr. Justin McCarthy presided over the deliberations of the section of which he is the leader.

The Parnellites had their meeting elsewhere. After sitting for an hour both sections adjourned until a later hour in the afternoon without passing any definite resolutions. Mr. John E. Redmond, the new member for Waterford City, who he defeated Mr. Michael Davitt, will be unanimously chosen as the leader of the Parnellites in the house of commons.

When the house of lords assembled Lord Salisbury said that the absence of special reference in the queen's speech to the order and prosperity prevailing in Ireland showed the confidence of the government in the country's fitness for local self-government.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne, which had been moved by the Earl of Dudley, was then passed by the house of lords. The chief interest after the re-assembling of Parliament was centered in the house of commons, where the popular members as they entered and took their seats were welcomed with hearty cheers. The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, successor to the late Right Hon. William Henry Smith as government leader in the house, received a prolonged ovation from his supporters on the benches and his friends and admirers in the galleries. Mr. Balfour gave notice that he would introduce the Irish local government bill, and that he would move on Thursday next that Mr. Edward McCabe, member of East Belfast, who is a fugitive from the country, be requested to attend the house on Tuesday, February 23.

## TERRIBLE SITUATION.

El Reno in the Hands of Vandals--Troops to be Sent to the Scene.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Feb. 9.—El Reno is built upon the claim of Major Freeman. When Secretary Noble decided last Saturday that Freeman's title to his claim was void it left every piece of property in town at the mercy of vandals, for nobody had any valid title to the property. When news of the decision reached El Reno the town went wild. First the loafers began jumping lots; then others followed, and soon all business was suspended. The court officers rushed from their offices and joined the mob, which by night fall had become wild and unruly.

To-day affairs took a more serious turn. Houses were broken into, people were driven from their homes and everything possible was done by the excited mob to drive orderly element out.

Secretary Noble has been wired as to the condition of affairs and will doubtless order troops from Fort Reno to proceed to the scene of disorder.

## A Sensational Report.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Sensational rumors are current to the effect that the Greek steamer Embricos, which was recently wrecked off the Sicily Islands founded during a mutiny of the crew in which the captain and some of the officers were murdered, and also that remaining officers were murdered in a fight with knives to secure one of the boats after the accident.

## A Serious Accident.

At Harvey & Co.'s paper mill, at West Wheeling, at 9 o'clock last night as Joseph Allender was engaged in cleaning out the rag engine, his iron hook caught in the machinery and he was thrown over the shaft, in such a way as to break his ankle in a very bad way. Dr. Van Wagner was summoned, and amputated the foot above the injury, and at a late hour this morning the patient was resting easy as possible. He is twenty-six years old and single.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, continued cool and fair weather; variable winds, becoming southerly and warmer by Wednesday night; warmer Thursday with increasing cloudiness.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.